

The Times.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.
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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THURSDAY APRIL 26, 1894.

THE TIMES DAILY COUPON DIRECTORY IS ON PAGE 2.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THURSDAY.
Area Temple, N. M. S., McConie Temple.
South Hall, K. of P., Central Hall.
Section 28, Endowment Bank, K. of P., 15th and 20th streets.
Roane Lodge, I. O. O. F., Corcoran Hall.
Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Elletts Hall.
Wentworth Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's Hall.
Mantle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Kerse's Hall.
Lawrence Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Virginia Lodge, K. of H., Concordia Hall.
Lodge, Golden Chain, Lauder's Hall.
Virginia Conclave, I. O. H., Eagle Hall.
Lodge, Tontine, Eagle Hall.
A. W. G. M. Hall.
Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Elgin and Hull streets.
Virginia Council, R. A. U. A. M., Lee Camp Hall.
Belvidere Council, R. A. U. A. M., Gatewood's Hall.
Grove, U. A. O. D., Ceresley's Hall.
Liberal Grove, U. A. O. D., Duval's Hall.
Monroe Grove, U. A. O. D., Belvidere Hall.
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., B. O. G. T., Soldiers' Home.
St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, Twenty-sixth and Grace streets.
Stuart House Guard, Snyder Building.
Rumford vs. Roanoke, West-End Park.
University of Richmond Lodge, No. 1, I. O. C. F., Belvidere Hall.
V. M. C. A. Boat Club, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Eighty-first Anniversary Virginia Bible Society, 5 P. M., First Presbyterian church.
Business Meeting Moody Choir, 8 P. M., Second Baptist church.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION ASKS FOR POWER TO DO STILL MORE HARM.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year 1893 is before us. In giving it a cursory examination we see in it nothing to reconcile us to the measure. We do see in it, however, recommendations of measures which are more objectionable and offensive to us than the law itself, since, if they were adopted, they would make the law infinitely worse.

The commission recommends, amongst other things, that Congress shall amend the law so as to give it authority to provide for the establishment of through routes and joint through rates. Also, that power be conferred on the commission to prescribe minimum as well as maximum rates to competitive points; also that it be authorized to establish a uniform classification of freight; also, that provision be made for the indictment of corporations for doing any prohibited acts, together with a number of other recommendations for increasing the powers of the commission.

These recommendations are entirely natural and what was to have been expected. The interstate commerce act is founded in the radical and prime error that private business can be regulated and controlled by statute law. The powers conferred on the commission proving inadequate to produce any practical results in this direction, as any powers whatever that might be conferred on it must prove, the commissioners naturally, attribute their failure to the limitation on their powers, and they come to Congress, therefore, to ask that their power be enlarged.

But they attribute their failure to the wrong cause. They have failed under their present powers, they must fail though they are given the despotic mastery of the railroads that they ask for, and that is because they are seeking to do what the Almighty alone can do—that is to reverse the operation of natural laws. When Napoleon Bonaparte's power in France became absolutely despotic, then the complete loss of all his power was developed. Had his authority been founded upon the willing assent of the governed, he would have had no difficulty in rallying such the immense resources left in France, and with them repelling from her soil the invader.

Nothing valuable is built up in life through creation and coercive force.

Whatever is valuable in our institutions has come to us through experience, tests, trials, experiments, and all the forces comprehended and expressed in the word evolution. Prior to the formation of the Constitution of the United States the British Constitution was the most complete proof of this, and it is to-day a magnificent monument to the wisdom of the policy of allowing institutions to form themselves in conformity with the needs and desires of those they are to bear on, rather than according to what thinkers who are wise in their own conceit may excogitate as the best law of a case. We say that this was so prior to the formation of our own Constitution for the reason that we think our own is better still; but it would be a great mistake to suppose that our Constitution was created. The wise men who formed it did nothing but bring together the institutions of the mother country that evolution had established there, improving them by adding others that evolution had already consecrated and demonstrated to be for the public good.

It is the same with the code of laws which must rule our system of transportation. It cannot be created by any men or set of men, but least of all, by a set of politicians at Washington, not by one hundred of whom has the faintest acquaintance with even the most elementary necessities of the most complicated problem ever offered to man for solution.

It is a problem which can be dealt with by those only who wrestle with it every hour of every day in the performance of their appointed duties. These are by degrees bringing order out of chaos. They have established in the United States eighty-seven organizations, each charged with giving special attention to some phase of the problems of transportation. Some of these attend to the general administration of the joint and competitive tariff interests of railroads, others have special functions, as, for example, the weighing of cars and their freight, the inspection of cars, the management of freight traffic, the administration of particular branches of the passenger traffic of the country, the determination of joint rates, and the apportionment thereof. There are also car service associations, mail exchange associations, ticket agents' associations, superintendents' associations, baggage agents' associations, car builders' associations, car accountants' associations, associations in regard to the adoption and use of new inventions, and many others, too numerous to mention. How can any man or set of men, presiding over this enormous mass of seething and contending interests undertake to lay down arbitrary rules that will secure its best development and will bring justice to all engaged in the strife? The thing is in its nature impossible, and nothing is done when Congress touches the subject but to retard the natural development of that law for the care which the processes of evolution are producing, and all we can hope is that Congress will cut up the disturber of the situation—the Interstate Commerce Commission—root and branch.

SENATOR MILLS ON THE TARIFF.

Senator Mills said a great deal in his speech on the tariff on Tuesday that had sense in it. He was especially effective in pointing out that the Republican tariff placed the taxes that were to raise revenue for the Government on cotton and woolen goods, and on the products of iron and steel manufactures because, when raising revenue, it also puts four or five times as much into the pockets of the favored manufacturers, and, in answer to the Republican claim that this was for the benefit of the workingmen, he instanced what took place in the case of steel rails, when the protective duty is \$3.44 per ton, but all that the manufacturer of steel rails pays to labor is \$1 per ton. Ten dollars and forty-four cents of the duty goes, therefore, into the pocket of the manufacturer, and only three dollars goes to the workman, and he would get exactly that much if there was no protective duty at all. How ridiculous and contemptible, therefore, is the claim of the Republicans that they desire a protective tariff to benefit the laboring man. The party knows perfectly well that the manufacturer grinds the working man down to the lowest price that he can get him for and puts into his own pocket every dollar of the duty that he can divert to it. The Republican party has tied itself to the protective tariff because the bounties which they thereby give to rich manufacturers induce those manufacturers to contribute large sums to their campaign funds, with which they debauch the voters, carry the elections, and retain themselves in office. This is why the Republican party is for a protective tariff, and this alone.

It was a healthy announcement, also, which Mr. Mills made, that although the tariff bill failed to suit him in a number of particulars, he should vote for it, nevertheless. The tariff bill does not suit The Times. This journal thinks the Democratic party is making a fatal blunder to tie itself to such an income tax as this bill provides for. Nevertheless, we should vote for the bill, notwithstanding this (as we think) blunder. The enormous service that the bill will do the whole mass of the people by reducing the prices of the every day articles of life is too great to be defeated on this or any other similar account.

We cordially concur, therefore, with Mr. Mills in thinking that the Senate ought at once to adopt a rule by which it can end debate, after useful debate is through, and pass the bill and make it a law.

FREE SILVER AGAIN.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the House of Representatives was so constituted by Mr. Crisp, with Mr. Bland as its chairman, that the advocates of free coinage are in a majority. It appears probable now that Chairman Bland is going to get the majority of his committee to join with him in reporting a new bill for the free coinage of silver to the ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold. At this ratio the silver in a silver dollar will be worth at a jeweler's less than one-half as much as the gold in a gold dollar—that is a jeweler would give you four English shillings for the gold in a gold dollar, but would not give you two English shillings for the silver in a silver dollar. Yet, the bill which Mr. Bland and his committee will report to the

House of Representatives will provide that the mints of the United States shall coin all the silver that is brought into them into these dollars each worth to them half of a real dollar, and that less than half of a real dollar, and that whoever has loaned one thousand gold dollars shall be compelled to take in payment of the debt one thousand of these silver dollars, and the same thing shall take place in respect to debts due on any other account—for the sale of a horse, for instance.

What reason can any man of common sense give to any other man of common sense why Mr. Bland and his committee should confine what they propose to do to silver? If they can make a half dollar of silver as good as a whole dollar, why can they not do the same thing with tin, or lead, or iron? We have asked this question many times, and we have never yet got an answer to it that we could understand, and we have not the slightest difficulty in saying, as a matter of fact that cannot be gainsaid, that if the Congress of the United States can do this with a half dollar of silver it can do the same thing with tin, lead, or iron.

We have not the slightest doubt that when the history of this effort to convert fifty cents into a dollar by act of Congress is read by our descendants two hundred years from now, those who are now engaged in the attempt will be regarded exactly as we now regard those who, three hundred years ago, burnt people who were suspected of having supernatural powers.

ATTENTION, VOTERS OF RICHMOND!

The Times is very sorry to have to bring to the attention of the citizens of Richmond the fact that the following circular was yesterday scattered broadcast over the city:

THE FAMOUS PEOPLE.
IT AGAINST IT.

Watch and see who you vote for. Look at your tickets, and do not vote for the famous seventeen, who are as follows: Contract—if you live in their wards, vote against them: Boykin, Carneal, Ferriter, Griffith, Griffin, Lawler, King, King, Mann, McDowell, Price, Smith, Thomas, Vaughan, W. L. White, Royal White, and President Glover.

If any of these candidates live in your ward, vote for DAY LABOR MEN, as Carter, Curtis, George B. Davis, Epps, Garber, Grimes, Grooms, Murphy, Noble, Say, and Trower.

These eleven are members of the Council who voted for Day Labor.

This is an attempt to array class against class. It means that Boykin, Carneal, Ferriter, Griffith, etc., voted in the Council against squandering the city's money by having work done by day labor, while Carter, Curtis, Davis, Epps, etc., voted in the Council to have the city's money squandered by having its work done by day labor when it could be done far cheaper by contract. Voters are, therefore, appealed to by the circular to vote for Carter, Curtis, Davis, Epps, Garber, Grimes, Grooms, Murphy, Noble, Say, and Trower, for the reason asserted by those who scatter the circular that they will vote in the Council to have the city's work done by day labor, when the same work can be done by contract for one-half of what it costs to do it by day labor.

If there is any man in the city of Richmond who is interested to have the city's government run as economically as possible it is the laboring man. The laboring man is interested to have enterprises going, manufactures at work, etc., because in this way he gets work. But capital flies from a city when the government is extravagantly administered, and thus all enterprises are closed up. And how many laboring men get the city's employment? Not two hundred, and these all have a political pull.

RENOUNCED THE WORLD.

Five Young Ladies the Recipients of the Bisk Vell.

At the chapel of St. Mary's Benedictine Institute yesterday morning five young ladies renounced the world and its vanities and became Benedictine nuns. They were: Miss Mary Holleran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Holleran, of New York; Miss Stanislaus, Miss Dorothy Wirtz, of Newark, N. J.; now Sister Mary Ann; Miss Mary Josephine, of New York; now Sister Mary Josephine; Miss Agnes Steiner, of Aschaffenburg, Bavaria; now Sister Mary Rose; Miss Marie Josephine, of Bavaria; now Sister Mary Raphael. These young ladies have been on probation for some time at the convent.

Sister Mary Angela (Miss Josephine Borneman, of Newark) and Sisters Mary Bernadine and Mary Evangelist (Misses Lizzie and Emily Lee, of New York) received one year ago, and yesterday made their simple vows.

The chapel was prettily decorated for the occasion, and was well filled with relatives and friends of the young ladies. Bishop Van de Vyver was the celebrant, and assisted by Rev. Father Wilhelm, O. S. B., and Rev. Father Polycarp, O. S. B., of Newark, N. J.

After the address of the Bishop and the taking of the vows, a mass was read, during which the newly-made sisters and the recipients of the black veil received Holy Communion. The choir sang the "Gloria in excelsis" and the "Tantum Ergo" in a most impressive strain. The service was concluded with singing the "Gloria" by the whole congregation.

The ceremonies were of a solemn and impressive character throughout.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Herald: England is becoming unnecessarily alarmed about the danger she imagines is lurking in Cointeville for the welfare and prosperity of the United States. The Daily News says, in the marching of these so-called armies the "last desperate device of the protectionists," while the Chronicle finds in the movement the promise of a contest between the class and the state. The News as that which arose on slavery. The Bouverie street organ dreams there is going to be bloodshed, and predicts that "in the event of a conflict with the militia the Cointeville will be mowed down by hundreds."

All of which editorial philosophizing, interesting as it may be to English readers, goes to show what curious ideas London journalists have of America in general and Cointeville in particular. It marks such a Coxeyite army were marching on London or on Windsor Castle in order to pay a visit to Parliament or to Queen Victoria, it would probably either be driven back or it would be put to it. Here, so long as the armies of harmless cranks behave themselves, do not rob heros or come into conflict with existing municipal regulations they will not meet with harm.

New York Times: The peaceful and benevolent missionaries whose gospel is "Death to interest on bonds" have been stealing a railroad train in Missouri, and make their way to where the effete Eastern showers on its Shylocks barbaric coupons and gold. It is unnecessary to point out, even to a Jew train in an offence that the Coxeyite train is an offence that is visited by the penal codes of the day with fine or imprisonment, or both. If these thieves are not caught and dealt with according to law, the omission will be very disgraceful to the authorities of the States they traverse. It is to be assumed that the Northern Pacific railroad, even though it has at times been suspected of an antipathy of its own to "interest on bonds," will not let the thieves be delivered and prosecuted.

New York Sun: Two citizens of New York who have died recently were types of Americans who know best how to improve the opportunities for elevation offered here as in no other country of the world. Instead of railing against them because their profitable use requires struggle and self-denial.

One of these men was David Dudley Field, an American of the old New England stock, and the other was Jesse Seligman, a Jew born in Bavaria, who immigrated to this country in 1825. More than fifty years ago, relatively to a great part of our present population, Mr. Seligman, therefore, was himself of the older stock. Up to the time when he came hither, in 1831, the country had been small as compared with what it has been since; and not until five years thereafter did it begin to pour in with the flood which has changed the character of the population so greatly. His fortune, which in 1841 was only \$80,000; in 1850 it had risen to nearly \$700,000; in 1892 it was nearly \$2,000,000. Mr. Field's ancestors were immigrants, but they came among the early settlers of the country, so that he was born in Connecticut. However, the important changes in our social conditions due to immigration occurred during the lifetime of them both.

New York World: During the last few days it has become plain that the virus of Republican politics has been injected into the Coxeyite movement. That began as the freak of a notoriety-seeking

crank is fast being converted, by skillful manipulation, into a respectable protest against the Wilson bill and an attack upon the Democratic administration. It is not likely the iron-moulders out of work have the money to hire four special trains from Chicago to Washington and return. It is less likely that if they had the money they would spend it in this way. The money is being furnished from other sources, and the source and the purpose will be revealed when the iron-moulders and their "armies" that are suddenly developing the capacity to make arrangements for railroad transportation reach Washington and formulate their "demands." Unless we are greatly mistaken, the familiar features of the Protective Tariff League will then show plainly through the Coxeyite mask.

THEIR ANNUAL REPORT.

The City Mission Made an Excellent Record Last Year.

The ladies of the City Mission, in co-operation with the Citizens' Relief Association, "have done excellent work during the year in helping the poor of the city. The Citizens' Relief Association considered the City Mission the channel through which the money contributed through the association would be most judiciously dispensed and the ladies feel assured that they have discharged the trust in a faithful, conscientious manner. The amount of money expended for provisions was \$4,229.77; clothing and bed linen, \$1,230.00; for the matron, \$144.00; special cases, \$30; number of ration tickets, 2,000; number of families helped, 2,000; number of children, 10,000. The sewing society had an attendance of 1,200; with fifteen teachers. The needle garments were made and given out. The provisions bought and distributed are as follows: 1,235 pounds of sugar, 3,829 pounds of rice, 2,565 pounds of crackers, 2,000 pounds of oatmeal, 1,230 pounds of coffee, 1,230 pounds of tea, 300 loaves of bread, 300 gallons of molasses, 4 barrels of fish, 70 barrels of flour, 250 pounds of soap. Dry goods bought as follows: 60 yards of flannel, 70 yards of cotton, 20 yards of Canton flannel, 20 yards of calico and of Canton flannel, 10 suits of worsted underwear, 90 blouses and quilts, 6 shawls, and 4 pairs of new shoes. In addition to this amount, 6,000 garments, given by friends of the mission, were distributed, besides the clothing and bed linen donated by Callender Bros., Levy & Davis, Forequest & Price, Miller & Roades, and others.

Donations have also been made by several grocers, and bread has been given liberally by the bakers.

Twenty-seven thousand five hundred pounds of coals have been issued through the means of tickets signed by the Superintendent of Public Charities.

During the last summer 165,300 pounds of ice from the Ice Mission, distributed by the city, gave an unexpected comfort to the poor and sick ones.

A prayer-meeting at the Mission House every Friday has been well attended throughout the winter.

The money at the command of the City Mission is now much diminished, but the demands are great, and during the winter the ladies are forced to reduce the amount of help. The cry is still loud among the men for work, and without it they say they will be unable to procure food for their families. To help the mission in their minds and send some help for the summer. It is proper to state that this work has all been the labor of love. There is no palloffice connected with the City Mission except the matron.

QUALITY!

Below cost for ten days—Baby Carriages. Must make room to show the "Perfect, Keaper" Refrigerators. Close out the Carriages in ten days.

\$5.00 Carriages	now \$3.50
\$6.00 Carriages	now \$4.50
\$7.50 Carriages	now \$5.50
\$8.50 Carriages	now \$6.00
\$9.50 Carriages	now \$6.50
\$10.00 Carriages	now \$7.50
\$12.00 Carriages	now \$8.50
\$14.00 Carriages	now \$10.00
\$20.00 Carriages	now \$15.00
\$24.00 Carriages	now \$22.00

SYDNER & HUNDLEY,
Nos. 711 and 713 East Broad Street.

Vote to-day for William E. Tanner, the friend of the workman, for Mayor.

SMOKE

Gran Director

CIGARS.

FINEST

0 and 15c.

SMOKES.

The Taylor & Bolling Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

\$2.95 for this beautiful polished 29x29-inch TOP TABLE. 50c. extra for brass feet.

JURGENSEN,

Furniture and Carpets,
AND SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Alaska Refrigerator.

421 E. BROAD STREET
(ap 2-tu-th-sa)

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT

Two Cape Receipts—One is Only a Product of the Masculine Imagination.



"Do you want a cape? If you do not you are a most remarkable person. If you do I will tell you how to make one without buying a thing." These were the words of my best friend's husband, and I listened attentively for my best friend has such pretty things. "Get out your pieces of pieces which have been left over from dresses, and your lace basket, and your braid box, and all the other receptacles which contain odds and ends. Then you must get a pattern of a cape which just reaches the tips of your shoulders. I believe I said you need not buy anything, but the pattern is the only thing. After you have cut out your lining out of—say an old umbrella cover, take any pieces of cloth or silk or velvet which come to hand and set them on, crazy-quilt fashion, until the lining is covered up. Then take some silk braid which you will be sure to have left over from something and sew it over the raw edges. When your braid runs out take jet or narrow ribbon with which to finish up. You can make the collar of velvet or silk or lace or anything which you have the most, for it is the collar which requires the most goods. After you have done this begin to sew on frills of lace until you have used up all you have, allowing the end of the lace to hang down the front in any artistic cascade that occurs to you."

"Gentle reader," I disclaim all responsibility for the cape described above. It is a concoction of the masculine brain, kept forth in the words of the inventor. Now, the cape which my wife really did have is the one which you see in the picture. It was made of amethyst cloth velvet to match her dress. There was a yoke of cloth, which was trimmed with silk braid and jet. The circular ruffle of cloth had an edge of jet. The collar was velvet, not coming together in front, but standing away to show the chiffon collar of the dress. Lace fell from the edge of the cape in front in plaits. The sleeves of her dress were black net over cloth. With this costume she wore a little velvet and a few flowers and velvet ends standing up in the words of the inventor. This should provoke that bit of masculine sarcasm which I have quoted, do you?

Given Away.

Below cost for ten days—Baby Carriages. Must make room to show the "Perfect, Keaper" Refrigerators. Close out the Carriages in ten days.

21 pieces of beautiful Printed Dimities, White or Colored Grounds, at 11c. Usual price, 16 3/4c.

A new line of Swivel Silks here to-day at 39 and 42c.

150 pieces of White English Long Cloth, 12 yards to the piece, for \$1.50.

New Krinkled Seersucker Gingham at 9c a yard instead of 12 3/4c.

House Furnishings.

Bought 60 Japanned Toilet Sets, full size, gold band decoration, for 50c a dozen.

6 Onyx Top and Bottom Brass Tables for \$3.75 each; usual price \$5.

200 Picture Frames, that were imported to sell at 19 to 35c, at 5c to-day.

60 packages American Glass Tumblers, full size, and usually 5c each, 20c a dozen.

10 packages Crystal Glass Ice Cream Saucers for 1c each.

THE COHEN CO.

TEMPLE, PEMBERTON,
CORDES & CO.,
Nos. 7 and 9 West Broad Street.

Standard Patterns.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends and the public that our PATTERN DEPARTMENT is now complete, and contains every variety of pattern issued by the STANDARD PAPER PATTERN COMPANY. We can truly say these are the BEST PAPER PATTERNS MADE IN AMERICA. Perfection of fit, the newest and most popular styles, designed by the best and largest force of artists in this branch or copied from the best things of foreign make. Directions are so plain, and the rules for cutting are so simple, that anybody can cut a perfect garment with perfect ease.

All the leading dressmakers in America prefer the STANDARD to any other make. Allowance made for seams.

They should be in every housewife's hands, as they will teach her how to dress herself and family wisely and well. Call and get a HANDY CATALOGUE and a FASHION SHEET FREE.

Temple, Pemberton, Cordes & Co.

OPUM

and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. W. W. WOOLLEY, M.D., 104 N. WALNUT ST., ATLANTA, GA.

THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

RICHMOND, April 26, 1894.

What a perfect fit! Comfort and grace with every CORSET bought here. Two reasons: We put science in the Corset—science in the sale of them. The Corsets here on sale cover a choice of every good maker from Paris, Brussels, London, &c. The selections are made with a view of perfectly fitting any shape that we may be called upon to suit. The science of placing the proper Corset with the customer.

Here is a new Corset that we have been upwards of two years in getting it perfected in Paris. "Marque Deposee." The material almost transparent of Silk and Linen. A most valuable innovation to the old bunglesome summer Corsets. Perfection in grace, fit and durability. White or Black. Price—White, \$4; Black, \$4.50.

66 dozen Underwear sold yesterday as per auction inside of two hours. To-day at 11 o'clock promptly 12 dozen Ladies' Gowns, wide Double Embroidered Ruffle Empire style with V. Neck Ruffle, White or Colored Embroidery. The usual price is \$1.25. These To-day at 69c. Only two to any one customer.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, full fashioned, two thread. Every where we know of 16 3/4c. These 9c a pair.

38 dozen Ladies' Shirt-Waists—White Ground Percale with tiny Polka Spots. The most desirable design of the season. Plaited Back and Front, with Belt, large Full Sleeve, Double Button-Holes. To-day these at 25c—all sizes, 32 to 44.

Black Taffeta Silks in small neat brocade, 22 inches wide—heretofore \$1.45. To-day they go on sale at \$1 a yard.

Black Sewing Silk Grenadine, double and twisted. All pure Silk, 40c a yard; with Satin Stripe, 98c. Moire Grenadine, \$1.45.

21 pieces of beautiful Printed Dimities, White or Colored Grounds, at 11c. Usual price, 16 3/4c.

A new line of Swivel Silks here to-day at 39 and 42c.

150 pieces of White English Long Cloth, 12 yards to the piece, for \$1.50.

New Krinkled Seersucker Gingham at 9c a yard instead of 12 3/4c.

Dress Lining.

Five Percale Dress Lining, 23 inches wide, usual price 12 1/2c, for 6 1/4c. Gilbert's Dress Lining, in Sateen and Percale, colored and black, in short lengths at about half price—8, 10, and 12c, instead of 12 1/2c, 20c, and 35c.

20 dozen Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves are on sale to-day. The newest with four large Pearl Buttons, including White with Black Back stitching, 75c a pair. Usual \$1.25 and \$1.50 quality.

Roller-Skates for 29c a pair again.

House Furnishings.

Bought 60 Japanned Toilet Sets, full size, gold band decoration, for 50c a dozen.

6 Onyx Top and Bottom Brass Tables for \$3.75 each; usual price \$5.

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OPUM

and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. W. W. WOOLLEY, M.D., 104 N. WALNUT ST., ATLANTA, GA.

KAUFMANN & CO.

Muslin and Swiss-Ribbed UNDERGARMENTS.

We are enabled to offer some attractive prices in this department this week, owing to a large purchase from a troubled manufacturer.

One lot of two styles CHEMISE—one made perfectly plain, corded y-neck and electric and very superior quality, with row of tucks and inserting—price 50c; value 75c.

Two styles CHEMISE—square neck, Hamburg yoke, good quality muslin—price 65c; value 85c.

Other excellent values in CHEMISE at 80c, \$1, \$1.25, and upwards.

One lot of GOWNs in two styles—with tucked yoke or Hamburg yoke, ruffle at neck and sleeves—price 50c; value 75c.

The Y-ROCK GOWN, with double row of fine inserting and tucks, cuffs edged and tucked—excellent value, 75c; worth \$1.

Three styles VESTs, 35 and 50c—made with shirt front, edged at collar, cuffs and down the front with inserting; another with square tucked yoke, and the other with tucks and inserting—price 50c; value 75c.

They are a bargain at the above prices.

These values range in following prices: \$1, \$1.12, \$1.25, \$1.38, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00.

You must see them to get an idea of the style and quality that are offered at these prices.

A complete variety of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, and CORSET WAISTERS, also, CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS of all description and sizes at prices to suit all purses.

Swiss - Ribbed Underwear.

LADIES' WHITE and BALBRIGGAN RIBBED VESTS, full size, with eye stitching at neck and sleeves, 3 pairs